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BANNER & WITCOFF
1001 G STREET N W
SUITE 1100
WASHINGTON, DC 20001

EXAMINER	
LE, LANA N	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2685	31

DATE MAILED: 06/23/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/185,070	MEIRZON ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Lana Le	2685	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *22 March 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-21* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-12 and 16-21* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-6, 8-12, 16-19 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1-4, 9-10, 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Soleimani et al in view of Loke (US 6,311,048).

Regarding claim 1, Soleimani et al discloses a VSAT terminal comprising an antenna 12 (see Fig. 2 and hereafter);

a microwave power amplifier 28,

a microwave low noise amplifier in the receiver chain 80;

a transmitter 20 coupled via the microwave power amplifier to the antenna; a receiver 80 coupled via the microwave low noise amplifier to the antenna;

a user VSAT interface 16; and a controller 45 in communication with the user VSAT interface and in electrical connection with the power amplifier and the

low noise amplifier for supplying power thereto, the controller being operative to provide a less than full power supply to the microwave power amplifier (col 6, lines 55-67) in the receiver chain 80 (col 4, lines 63-67, col 5, lines 1-5) and operative to provide a full electrical power supply to the microwave low noise amplifier in the presence of a communication period (col 4, lines 25-35; col 6, lines 29-39);

the controller being operative to maintain the less-than-full electrical power supply to the microwave low noise amplifier until the presence of a communication session by keeping the low noise amplifier turned off until a transmitting signal from the central hub station 2 is detected by only synchronously turning on the low noise amplifier only when a transmitting signal from the central hub station is on to transmit to the VSAT (col 5, lines 1-7); and Soleimani et al didn't further disclose: wherein the communication session is initiated by the reception of data or user initiated transmission of data wherein the controller does not return the microwave low noise amplifier to full electrical power between communication sessions. Loke discloses wherein the communication session is initiated at 204 by the reception of data or user initiated transmission of data by determining if there's a Tx/Rx mode; col 3, lines 44-51) wherein the controller does not return the microwave low noise amplifier to full electrical power between communication sessions at 206 by decreasing the LNA power (fig. 2; col 3, lines 44-51). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to decrease the LNA

power in order to save power to the LNA when there's no communication session when there's no receiving mode.

Regarding claim 2, Soleimani et al teaches a VSAT terminal according to claim 1, wherein the controller is responsive to operation of the user VSAT interface for providing electrical power to the power amplifier (col 4, lines 15-20).

Regarding claim 3, Soleimani et al teaches a VSAT terminal according to claim 1, wherein the controller is responsive to operation of the user VSAT interface for providing electrical power to the microwave low noise amplifier by the user switching on the receiver only when a signal is detected to be transmitting from the central hub station (col 6, lines 55-67; col 5, lines 1-7).

Regarding claim 4, it is rejected as set forth in claim 1, wherein Loke further discloses that the controller dispenses a less than full power supply to the low noise amplifier when no signal is detected to be received (col 3, lines 44-51) and the microwave power amplifier when there is no communication signal (col 4, lines 64-67); and wherein the controller is controlled to react when the user VSAT interface sends out a signal by providing a full power supply to the low noise amplifier by the user switching on the receiver when an incoming signal is detected (col 5, lines 1-7) and the power amplifier when the user needs to transmit to the central hub station (col 3, line 57 - col 4 line 4).

Regarding claim 9, Soleimani et al further discloses that the controller operates in accordance with a predetermined power control scheme for providing electrical power to the microwave power amplifier (col 4, lines 42-53).

Regarding claim 10, Soleimani et al also reveals a VSAT telecommunication network 10 (Fig 1) comprising at least one satellite 4, and a plurality of VSAT terminals 6 talking with the communication satellite, wherein at least one of the VSAT terminals comprises an antenna 12 (see Fig. 2 and hereafter); a microwave power amplifier 28, a microwave low noise amplifier (col 6, lines 55-67) in the receiver chain 80; a transmitter 20 coupled via the power amplifier to the antenna; a receiver 80 coupled via the microwave low noise amplifier to the antenna; a user VSAT interface 16; and a controller 45 in communication with the user VSAT interface and in electrical connection with the power amplifier and the low noise amplifier for supplying power thereto, the controller being and functional to dispense a full electrical power supply to either of the amplifiers in the presence of a communication period (col 4, lines 25-35);

Soleimani et al didn't further disclose: wherein the communication session is initiated by the reception of data or user initiated transmission of data wherein the controller does not return the microwave low noise amplifier to full electrical power between communication sessions. Loke discloses wherein the communication session is initiated at 204 by the reception of data or user initiated transmission of data by determining if there's a Tx/Rx mode (col 3, lines 44-51) at 206 by decreasing the LNA power (fig. 2; col 3, lines 44-51). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to decrease the LNA power in order to save power to the LNA when there's no communication session when there's no receiving mode.

Regarding claim 12, Soleimani et al further discloses that the method according to claim 11 wherein the step of dispensing a less than full electrical power supply comprises dispensing a less than full power supply to the microwave power amplifier when there is no communication session (col 4, lines 64-67); and wherein the dispensing a full electrical power supply step comprises providing a full electrical power supply to the microwave low noise amplifier by the user switching on the receiver when an incoming signal is detected (col 5, lines 1-7) and the power amplifier when the user needs to transmit to the central hub station (col 3, line 57 - col 4 line 4).

Soleimani et al fails to further disclose: providing a less than full power supply to the microwave low noise amplifier in the absence of a communication session. Loke discloses providing a less than full power supply to the microwave low noise amplifier in the absence of a communication session at 204 and by decreasing the LNA power at 206 (fig. 2; col 3, lines 44-51). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide less than full power supply to the LNA in order to save power when there's no tx/rx signals.

3. Claims 8, 11, 16-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Soleimani et al (US 5,678, 228) in view of Loke (US 6,311,048) and further in view of Dent et al (US 5,991,635).

Regarding claim 8, Soleimani et al further discloses a VSAT terminal according to claim 1 wherein Soleimani et al didn't further disclose the controller

is functional to turn down the electrical power supply to either of the amplifiers after a predetermined period of inactivity of the low noise amplifier. Dent et al further discloses the controller is functional to turn down the electrical power supply to either of the amplifiers after a predetermined period of inactivity of the LNA inherent in the receiver (col 4, lines 18-39). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the teaching of Dent et al to Soleimani et al in order to for the user VSAT of Soleimani et al to be able to save power when a period of inactivity is detected and to wake up from the sleep mode (less than full power supply) and provides a full power supply when a page is to be received.

Regarding claim 11, Soleimani et al presents a method for managing power consumption in a VSAT terminal having an antenna 12 (see Fig. 2 and hereafter); a microwave power amplifier 28, a microwave low noise amplifier (col 6, lines 55-67) in the receiver chain 80; a transmitter 20 coupled via the power amplifier to the antenna; a receiver 80 coupled via the microwave low noise amplifier to the antenna; a user VSAT interface 16; and a controller 45 in communication with the user VSAT interface, the power amplifier, and the low noise amplifier, the method comprising:

· providing a full electrical power supply to the low noise amplifier in the presence of a communication session when the receiver is turned on to receive the transmission from the hub (col 5, lines 1-7); wherein

Soleimani didn't further disclose the method further comprising:

providing a less-than-full electrical power supply to the one of the amplifiers after a predetermined period of inactivity of the user VSAT interface. However, Dent et al discloses providing a less-than-full electrical power supply to the microwave LNA after a predetermined period of inactivity of the user terminal interface by not detecting the user accepting receiving calls (col 4, lines 18-39). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the teaching of Dent et al to Soleimani et al in order for the user VSAT of Soleimani et al to be able to save power when a period of inactivity from the user is detected and to wake up from the sleep mode (less than full power supply) and provides a full power supply when the user turns on the mobile unit from sleep mode to receive a page.

However, Soleimani et al didn't further disclose: the providing of the less-than-full electrical power supply to the low noise amplifier comprises maintaining the less-than-full electrical power supply to the one of the amplifiers until the presence of a communication session; wherein the communication session is initiated by the reception of data or user initiated transmission of data wherein the controller does not return the low noise amplifier to full electrical power between communication sessions.

Loke discloses the providing of the less-than-full electrical power supply to the low noise amplifier comprises maintaining the less-than-full electrical power supply to the one of the amplifiers until the presence of a communication session by detecting that power consuming mode is still off or is still in the no mode; wherein the controller does not return the low noise amplifier to full electrical

power between communication sessions by decreasing the LNA power output at 206 (fig. 2; col 3, lines 44-51). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to decrease the LNA power in order to save power to the LNA when there's no communication session when there's no receiving mode.

Regarding claim 16, Soleimani et al, Loke and Dent further discloses a method according to claim 11, wherein Dent discloses the controller being functional to dispense a less-than-full electrical power supply to either of the amplifiers after a predetermined period of inactivity of the front end which inherently includes the LNA (col 4, lines 18-39).

Regarding claim 17, Soleimani et al discloses a VSAT terminal comprising an antenna 12 (see Fig. 2 and hereafter); a microwave power amplifier 28, a microwave low noise amplifier (col 6, lines 55-67) in the receiver chain 80; a transmitter 20 coupled via the power amplifier to the antenna; a receiver 80 coupled via the microwave low noise amplifier to the antenna; a user VSAT interface 16; and

a controller 45 in communication with the user VSAT interface and in electrical connection with the microwave power amplifier and the microwave low noise amplifier for supplying power thereto, the controller being operative to provide a full electrical power supply to the LNA in the presence of a communication session when the receiver is turned on to receive the transmission from the hub (col 5, lines 1-7). However, Soleimani et al fails to further disclose:

the controller being operative to maintain the less-than-full electrical power supply to the microwave low noise amplifier until the presence of a communication session by and wherein the controller does not return the microwave low noise amplifier to full electrical power between communication sessions.

Loke discloses the controller being operative to maintain the less-than-full electrical power supply when there's no power consuming mode to the microwave low noise amplifier until the presence of a communication session (col by and wherein the controller does not return the microwave low noise amplifier to full electrical power between communication sessions by decreasing the LNA (fig. 2; col 3, lines 44-51). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to decrease the LNA power in order to save power to the LNA when there's no communication session when there's no receiving mode.

Soleimani et al didn't further disclose: the controller being functional to dispense a less-than-full electrical power supply to the LNA after a predetermined period of inactivity of the microwave low noise amplifier and until the presence of a communication session. Dent discloses controller being functional to dispense a less-than-full electrical power supply to an inherent LNA after a predetermined period of inactivity of the microwave low noise amplifier (col 4, lines 18-39). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the teaching of Dent et al to Soleimani et al in order for the user VSAT of Soleimani et al to be able to save power when

a period of inactivity is detected and to wake up from the sleep mode (less than full power supply) and provides a full power supply when a page is to be received.

Regarding claim 18, Soleimani et al also reveals a VSAT telecommunication network 10 (Fig 1) comprising at least one satellite 4, and

a plurality of VSAT terminals 6 talking with the communication satellite, wherein at least one of the VSAT terminals comprises an antenna 12 (see Fig. 2 and hereafter); a microwave power amplifier 28, a microwave low noise amplifier (col 6, lines 55-67) in the receiver chain 80; a transmitter 20 coupled via the power amplifier to the antenna; a receiver 80 coupled via the microwave low noise amplifier to the antenna; a user VSAT interface 16; and

a controller 45 in communication with the user VSAT interface and in electrical connection with the microwave power amplifier and the microwave low noise amplifier for supplying power thereto, the controller being operative to provide a full electrical power supply to the LNA in the presence of a communication session when the receiver is turned on to receive the transmission from the hub (col 5, lines 1-7; col 6, lines 55-67).

Soleimani et al didn't disclose the controller being functional to dispense a less-than-full electrical power supply to the LNA after a predetermined period of inactivity of the microwave low noise amplifier and until the presence of a communication session. Dent discloses controller being functional to dispense a less-than-full electrical power supply to an inherent LNA after a predetermined

period of inactivity of the microwave low noise amplifier (col 4, lines 18-39). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the teaching of Dent et al to Soleimani et al in order for the user VSAT of Soleimani et al to be able to save power when a period of inactivity is detected and to wake up from the sleep mode (less than full power supply) and provides a full power supply when a page is to be received.

However, Soleimani et al didn't further disclose: wherein the communication session is initiated by the reception of data or user initiated transmission of data wherein the controller being operative to maintain the less-than-full electrical power supply to the microwave low noise amplifier until the presence of a communication session; and wherein the controller does not return the microwave low noise amplifier to full electrical power between communication sessions Loke discloses wherein the communication session is initiated at 204 by the reception of data or user initiated transmission of data by determining if there's a Tx/Rx mode (col 3, lines 44-51) at 206. Loke further discloses the controller being operative to maintain the less-than-full electrical power supply when there's no power consuming mode to the microwave low noise amplifier until the presence of a communication session (until there's a power consuming mode) and wherein the controller does not return the microwave low noise amplifier to full electrical power between communication sessions by decreasing the LNA (fig. 2; col 3, lines 44-51). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to decrease the LNA power in

order to save power to the LNA when there's no communication session when there's no receiving mode.

Regarding claim 19, Soleimani et al presents a method for managing power consumption in a VSAT terminal having an antenna 12 (see Fig. 2 and hereafter); a microwave power amplifier 28, a microwave low noise amplifier (col 6, lines 55-67) in the receiver chain 80; a transmitter 20 coupled via the microwave power amplifier to the antenna; a receiver 80 coupled via the microwave low noise amplifier to the antenna; a user VSAT interface 16; and a controller 45 in communication with the user VSAT interface, the microwave power amplifier, and the low noise amplifier, the method comprising the controller being operative to provide a full electrical power supply to the LNA in the presence of a communication session when the receiver is turned on to receive the transmission from the hub (col 5, lines 1-7; col 6, lines 55-67);

Soleimani et al didn't further disclose providing a less than full electrical power supply to the microwave LNA after a predetermined period of inactivity of the low noise amplifier. Dent et al further discloses providing a less than full electrical power electrical power supply to the LNA after a predetermined period of inactivity of the LNA inherent in the receiver (col 4, lines 18-39). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the teaching of Dent et al to Soleimani et al in order for the user VSAT of Soleimani et al to be able to save power and not receive incoming signals (sleep mode) when a period of inactivity is detected and to wake up from the sleep

mode (less than full power supply) and provides a full power supply when a page is to be received.

However, Soleimani et al fails to further disclose:

the providing of the less-than-full electrical power supply to the microwave low noise amplifier comprises maintaining the less-than-full electrical power supply to the LNA amplifier until the presence of a communication session wherein the communication session is initiated by the reception of data or user initiated transmission of data wherein the controller does not return the microwave low noise amplifier to full electrical power between communication sessions.

Loke discloses the providing of the less-than-full electrical power supply to the low noise amplifier comprises maintaining the less-than-full electrical power supply to the one of the amplifiers until the presence of a communication session, wherein the communication session is initiated at 204 by the reception of data or user initiated transmission of data by determining if there's a Tx/Rx mode (col 3, lines 44-51) at 206 by detecting that power consuming mode is still off or is still in the no mode; wherein the controller does not return the low noise amplifier to full electrical power between communication sessions by decreasing the LNA power output at 206 (fig. 2; col 3, lines 44-51). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to decrease the LNA power in order to save power to the LNA when there's no communication session when there's no receiving mode.

Regarding claim 20, Soleimani et al discloses a VSAT terminal comprising an antenna 12 (see Fig. 2 and hereafter);

a ODU transmitter 14 coupled to the antenna; microwave power amplifier 28, a microwave low noise amplifier in the receiver chain 80;

a user VSAT interface 16; and

a controller 45 in communication with the user VSAT interface and in electrical connection with a ODU transmitter and the low noise amplifier for supplying power thereto,

the controller being operative to provide a less than full power supply to the microwave power amplifier (col 6, lines 55-67) in the receiver chain 80 (col 4, lines 63-67, col 5, lines 1-5) and operative to provide a full electrical power supply to the microwave low noise amplifier to be fully receptive when an incoming signal is detected (col 5, lines 1-7) and the ODU transmitter 14 in the presence of a communication session when there a data signal needs to be transmitted (col 3, line 60 - col 4, line 4);

the controller being operative to maintain no power supply to the microwave low noise amplifier and the ODU transmitter until the presence of a communication session by keeping the low noise amplifier turned off until a transmitting signal from the central hub station 2 is detected by only synchronously turning on the low noise amplifier only when a transmitting signal from the central hub station is on to transmit to the VSAT (col 5, lines 1-7) and turning the ODU transmitter off when no data needs to be transmitted (col 3, lines 60-64; col 4, lines 64-67); and wherein

the controller does not return the microwave low noise amplifier to full electrical power between communication sessions by switching off and keeping the low noise amplifier off in the receiver chain when no transmission from the central hub is detected (col 5, lines 1-7) and does not return the power amplifier to full when no data needs to be transmitted (col 4, lines 65-67).

Soleimani et al didn't further disclose:

the controller being operative to provide no power supply to one of the microwave LNA and the ODU transmitter after a predetermined period of inactivity of the low noise amplifier. Dent et al further discloses providing a less than full electrical power electrical power supply to the LNA inherent in the receiver after a predetermined period of inactivity of the user terminal interface (col 4, lines 18-39). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the teaching of Dent et al to Soleimani et al in order for the user VSAT of Soleimani et al to be able to save power when a period of inactivity from the user is detected and to wake up from the sleep mode (less than full power supply) and provides a full power supply when the user turns on the mobile unit from sleep mode to receive a page.

However, Soleimani et al and Dent et al didn't further disclose: the controller being operative to maintain no power supply to the microwave low noise amplifier and the ODU transmitter until the presence of a communication session wherein the communication session is initiated by the reception of data or user initiated transmission of data.

Loke discloses the controller being operative to maintain no power supply to the microwave low noise amplifier and the ODU transmitter until the presence of a communication session (tx/rx mode) wherein the controller does not return the low noise amplifier to full electrical power between communication sessions by decreasing the LNA power output at 206 when no power consuming mode is on (fig. 2; col 3, lines 44-51); wherein the communication session is initiated at 204 by the reception of data or user initiated transmission of data by determining if there's a Tx/Rx mode (col 3, lines 44-51) at 206by detecting that power consuming mode is still off or is still in the no mode. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to decrease the LNA power in order to save power to the LNA when there's no communication session when there's no receiving mode.

Regarding claim 21, Soleimani et al discloses a method for managing power consumption in a VSAT terminal having an antenna 12 (see Fig. 2 and hereafter); a ODU transmitter 14 coupled to the antenna, a microwave low noise amplifier in the receiver chain 80 (col 6, lines 55-67);

a receiver 80 coupled via the microwave low noise amplifier (col 6, lines 55-67) to the antenna;

a user VSAT interface 16; and a controller 45 in communication with the user VSAT interface, and the ODU transmitter, and the low noise amplifier, the method comprising:

providing no electrical power to the ODU transmitter 14 after a predetermined period of inactivity of the user VSAT interface when no data needs to be transmitted (col 3, lines 60-64; col 4, lines 64-67);

providing a full electrical power supply to one of the low noise amplifier and the ODU transmitter in the presence of a communication session when the receiver is turned on to receive the transmission from the hub (col 5, lines 1-7); wherein

Soleimani didn't further disclose the method further comprising:

providing no electrical power supply to the one of the amplifiers after a predetermined period of inactivity of the user VSAT interface.

However, Dent et al discloses providing a less-than-full electrical power supply to the microwave LNA after a predetermined period of inactivity of the user terminal interface by not detecting the user accepting receiving calls (col 4, lines 18-39).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the teaching of Dent et al to Soleimani et al in order for the user VSAT of Soleimani et al to be able to save power when a period of inactivity from the user is detected and to wake up from the sleep mode (less than full power supply) and provides a full power supply when the user turns on the mobile unit from sleep mode to receive a page.

However, Soleimani et al and Dent et al fails to further disclose:

the providing of the no electrical power the low noise amplifier and the ODU transmitter comprises maintaining the no electrical power supply to the one of the amplifiers until the presence of a communication session wherein the

communication session is initiated by the reception of data or user initiated transmission of data;

wherein the controller does not return the low noise amplifier and the ODU transmitter to full electrical power between communication sessions when the power consuming mode is not on.

Loke discloses: the providing of the no electrical power one of the low noise amplifier and the ODU transmitter to a no tx mode comprises maintaining the no electrical power supply to the one of the amplifiers until the presence of a communication session (until a tx/rx mode; col 3, lines 44-51) wherein the communication session is initiated by the reception of data or user initiated transmission of data; wherein the controller does not return one of the low noise amplifier (by decrease the LNA) and the ODU transmitter to a no tx mode to full electrical power between communication sessions when the power consuming mode is not on. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to decrease the LNA power in order to save power to the LNA when there's no communication session when there's no receiving mode.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lana Le whose telephone number is (703) 308-5836. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Urban can be reached on (703) 305-4385. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9314 for regular communications and (703) 872-9315 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4750.

Lana Le

June 14, 2004